

Freeform Search

104/021840

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: L12 and (DNA and nucleic acid\$1)

Display: 10 Documents in Display Format: - Starting with Number 21

Generate: ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, October 20, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
<u>L13</u>	L12 and (DNA and nucleic acid\$1)	10	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L11 and probe\$1	11	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and electrostat\$2 bond\$4	21	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 and (dextran sulfate or mucopolysaccharide or sulfonyl or carboxyl or polypeptide)	3744	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	amino near5 surface\$1	7137	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and osamu	26	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and surface	33	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and ionic	57	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	Seshimoto.in.	391	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and ionic	6	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	Shinoki.in.	803	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and ionic	13	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	iwaki.in.	5350	<u>L1</u>

s amino(10a)surface#
L1 14886 AMINO(10A) SURFACE#

=> s l1 and (dextran sulfate or sulfonyl or carboxyl)
L2 776 L1 AND (DEXTRAN SULFATE OR SULFONYL OR CARBOXYL)

=> s l2 and electrostat##
L3 41 L2 AND ELECTROSTAT##

=> s l3 and (nucleic acid or DNA)
2 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 4 L3 AND (NUCLEIC ACID OR DNA)

=>

=> d l4 1-4 bib ab kwic

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:119872 CAPLUS
DN 140:160151
TI Immobilization of biomolecules on substrates for analytical use by
attaching them to adsorbed bridging biomolecules
IN Matson, Robert S.; Rampal, Jang B.
PA Beckman Coulter, Inc., USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 694,701.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004029156	A1	20040212	US 2003-427658	20030501
PRAI	US 2000-694701	A2	20001023		

AB An assay article for detection first biomols. contained in a sample is described. The assay article includes a substrate having a modified surface and a first biomol. directly adsorbed and immobilized on the modified surface of the substrate without linking moieties. A second biomol. is bound to or adsorbed on the first biomol. Also disclosed is a method of making the assay article. A first biomol. (other than an adhesive protein) is contacted with a modified surface of a substrate. The substrate is dried to directly adsorb the first biomol. and immobilize it on the modified surface of the substrate without addnl. fixing steps to form an activated substrate. Then, a second biomol. is contacted with the activated substrate under conditions sufficient for the first biomol. to bind the second biomol.

IT DNA microarray technology
(cDNA arrays; immobilization of biomols. on substrates for anal. use by attaching them to adsorbed bridging biomols.)

IT Printing (nonimpact)
(electrostatic; immobilization of biomols. on substrates for anal. use by attaching them to adsorbed bridging biomols.)

IT Adsorption
Biochemical molecules
Drying
Immobilization, molecular or cellular
Immunoassay
Ink-jet printing
Nucleic acid hybridization
Printing (impact)
Protein microarray technology
(immobilization of biomols. on substrates for anal. use by attaching them to adsorbed bridging biomols.)

IT Amino group
Carboxyl group

Hydroxyl group
 Sulfhydryl group
 (surface; immobilization of biomols. on substrates for anal.
 use by attaching them to adsorbed bridging biomols.)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:570525 CAPLUS

DN 139:112709

TI Use of SNIDE (single nucleotide variation identification) matrix for
 detection of disease-causing point mutations

IN Garner, Harold R.; Horvath, Monica M.; Fondon, John W.; Pertsemliadis,
 Alexander

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 28 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003138778	A1	20030724	US 2001-998904	20011130
PRAI	US 2001-998904		20011130		

AB An apparatus, system and method for predicting single nucleotide polymorphisms
 (SNPs) is disclosed. The present invention generally includes steps for
 obtaining a variation predictiveness matrix and predicting one or more
 single nucleotide variations of a **nucleic acid**
 sequence based on the variation predictiveness matrix. The variation
 predictiveness matrix may be made by calculating the variation frequency from a
 first base to a second base in a dataset of two or more bases and determining a
 variation predictiveness value from the calculated variation frequency.

AB An apparatus, system and method for predicting single nucleotide polymorphisms
 (SNPs) is disclosed. The present invention generally includes steps for
 obtaining a variation predictiveness matrix and predicting one or more
 single nucleotide variations of a **nucleic acid**
 sequence based on the variation predictiveness matrix. The variation
 predictiveness matrix may be made by calculating the variation frequency from a
 first base to a second base in a dataset of two or more bases and determining a
 variation predictiveness value from the calculated variation frequency.

IT **DNA** shuffling

Post-translational processing

(adjustment in determining variation frequency; use of SNIDE (single
 nucleotide variation identification) matrix for detection of
 disease-causing point mutations)

IT **Electrostatic** force

Hydrogen bond

Polarization

(detection of nucleic acids with modifications in; use of SNIDE (single
 nucleotide variation identification) matrix for detection of
 disease-causing point mutations)

IT **DNA**

RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study)

(methylation, detection of; use of SNIDE (single nucleotide variation
 identification) matrix for detection of disease-causing point
 mutations)

IT **Amino** group

Carboxyl group

Hydroxyl group

Sulfhydryl group

(on planar or spherical **surface** for detecting single
 nucleotide polymorphisms; use of SNIDE (single nucleotide variation
 identification) matrix for detection of disease-causing point
 mutations)

IT **DNA**

Proteins

RNA

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(structure adjustment in determining variation frequency; use of SNIDE
(single nucleotide variation identification) matrix for detection of
disease-causing point mutations)

IT Computer application

DNA sequences

Databases

Disease, animal

Mutation

(use of SNIDE (single nucleotide variation identification) matrix for
detection of disease-causing point mutations)

IT 561330-56-1, DNA (human gene BDKRB2 fragment) 561330-57-2,
DNA (human gene BDKRB2 fragment) 561330-58-3, DNA
(human gene BDKRB2 fragment) 561330-59-4, DNA (human gene
BDKRB2 fragment) 561330-60-7, DNA (human gene BDKLRB2
fragment) 561330-61-8, DNA (human gene EDNRA fragment)
561330-62-9, DNA (human gene ADBR1 fragment) 561330-63-0,
DNA (human gene ADBR1 fragment) 561330-64-1, DNA
(human gene ADBR1 fragment) 561330-65-2, DNA (human gene ADBR1
fragment) 561330-66-3, DNA (human gene ADBR1 fragment)
561330-67-4, DNA (human gene ADBR1 fragment)
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic
use); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)

(nucleotide sequence; use of SNIDE (single nucleotide variation
identification) matrix for detection of disease-causing point
mutations)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1965:60941 CAPLUS

DN 62:60941

OREF 62:10845g-h,10846a-h

TI Heparin and related polyionic substances as virus inhibitors

AU Vaheri, Antti

CS State Serum Inst., Helsinki

SO Acta Pathologica et Microbiologica Scandinavica, Supplementum (1964), 171,
98 pp.

CODEN: APMUAN; ISSN: 0065-1486

DT Journal

LA English

AB This report describes the antiviral action of certain polyionic
substances, (heparin (I), heparinoids, other polyanions, and polycationic
anti-I agents). I, a natural polyanion, has a potent inhibitory effect on
the infectivity of herpes simplex virus (HSV) in cell cultures. The
anti-HSV action of I occurred during the early interaction of HSV and
cells and was reversible. Upon dilution of the I-HSV mixts., the inhibitory
action of I was eliminated and HSV was quant. recovered. I had no effect
on the intracellular replication or the direct cell-to-cell spread of HSV.
The min. effective dose of I in saline medium was 0.1 γ /ml. and in,
e.g., 50% serum, 2 γ /ml. Inhibition of HSV by I was antagonized by
the following substances in increasing order of effectiveness: serum,
albumin, hyaluronidase, thrombin, the polyamine spermine, and, in
particular, the polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine
sulfate. The inhibitory effect of I was inversely proportional to the
concentration of serum. Thus I required no serum cofactor in its antiviral
action, in contrast to its antithrombin effect. The effect of I on HSV
was dependent on the relative concentration of the polyanion and the virus in
the
plating medium and was a function of ionic strength. The reversible
effect of I on HSV may be characterized as an association-dissociation
reaction in
which electrostatic forces are determinative. Most of the other

viruses or virus variants studied were resistant to I. These included one strain each of adeno 1 and 11, Coxsackie B 5, ECHO 9 and 13, vaccinia, measles, mumps, and Newcastle disease, certain strains of polio types 1 and 3 and of parainfluenza 1, 2, and 3, and 1 small-plaque and 2 large-plaque variants of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), as well as strains of certain bacterial viruses. In addition to the various strains of HSV, only the strains of pseudorabies, respiratory syncytial, and West Nile viruses, a strain of influenza B, and a variant of VSV (termed here the PP variant) were inhibited by I. Of the VSV strains studied, only the I-sensitive PP variant formed fewer and smaller plaques under agar than under CM-cellulose overlay. I inhibited the early interaction of the PP variant of VSV and cells only when the virus was prepared in the same type of cell culture that was used for testing the effect of I. Cultures of primary chick embryo fibroblasts and of continuous human amnion cells were employed. Furthermore, the sensitivity of the PP variant to I was significantly lower in the former than in the latter cell cultures. Thus, although the antiviral effect of the polyanions appear to be primarily the result of a direct action on the virus, a combined effect on the virus and the host cell was involved in some virus-cell systems at least. All the com. heparinoids studied, as well as **dextran sulfate**, exerted a potent I-like inhibitory effect on HSV. In contrast, certain other substances, e.g., various polymers, monomeric components of I, and agents acting on cell surfaces, displayed no inhibitory action on HSV, thus supporting the view that the polyanionic features were a prerequisite for antiviral action. Certain polyanionic substances, such as **DNA** and hyaluronic acid, which are not known as heparinoids, did not affect the infectivity of HSV. Thrombin, a physiol. target of I, enhanced the adsorption of HSV onto cells. In addition to I and the heparinoids stated above, various types of synthetic polycarboxyls, polyphosphates, and polysulfonates were powerful inhibitors of the early interaction of HSV and cells. However, the relation between the reversible (dissociable) and the irreversible (virucidal) action of the different polyanions on the virus showed wide variation. Whereas the inhibitory effect of I was reversible in all concns., the semisynthetic **dextran sulfate**, for example, had an irreversible effect in high concns. and many synthetic polyanions exerted an irreversible effect in all antiviral concns. The degree of irreversible effect on HSV correlated with the ability of the polyanions to agglutinate chicken red cells and with their toxicity to cell cultures. The polyanions studied had a potent I-like antithrombin action (and thus may be termed heparinoids), metachromatic activity, and a characteristic effect of altering the growth behavior of HeLa cells on glass. The biol. actions, including the anti-HSV effect, correlated largely with the net amount of anionic groups and the degree of polymerization of the mol. The polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate were powerful inhibitors of HSV themselves. Polybrene acted during the early interaction of HSV and cells and the effect was reversible. The sensitivity of viruses to these polycations was not associated with their sensitivity or resistance to I. Whereas I had no detectable effect on red cells, and the synthetic virucidal polyanions agglutinated only chicken erythrocytes, Polybrene agglutinated also guinea pig and human red cells. The charged groups of the polyionic substances employed were evidently responsible for the antiviral action. The sensitivity of a virus strain to I and heparinoids or to the polycationic agents might depend on the amount and distribution of elec. charged sites, such as cationic or anionic **amino acid** groups, on the **surface** structures of virus particles. I may have a physiol. role in inhibiting certain virus infections and the sensitivity or resistance of a virus strain to I in vitro may reflect the degree of virulence in vivo. The potential suitability of polyanionic substances for use as antiviral agents in vivo was also discussed.

AB

This report describes the antiviral action of certain polyionic substances, (heparin (I), heparinoids, other polyanions, and polycationic anti-I agents). I, a natural polyanion, has a potent inhibitory effect on the infectivity of herpes simplex virus (HSV) in cell cultures. The

anti-HSV action of I occurred during the early interaction of HSV and cells and was reversible. Upon dilution of the I-HSV mixts., the inhibitory action of I was eliminated and HSV was quant. recovered. I had no effect on the intracellular replication or the direct cell-to-cell spread of HSV. The min. effective dose of I in saline medium was 0.1 γ /ml. and in, e.g., 50% serum, 2 γ /ml. Inhibition of HSV by I was antagonized by the following substances in increasing order of effectiveness: serum, albumin, hyaluronidase, thrombin, the polyamine spermine, and, in particular, the polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate. The inhibitory effect of I was inversely proportional to the concentration of serum. Thus I required no serum cofactor in its antiviral action, in contrast to its antithrombin effect. The effect of I on HSV was dependent on the relative concentration of the polyanion and the virus in

the

plating medium and was a function of ionic strength. The reversible effect of I on HSV may be characterized as an association-dissociation reaction in

which **electrostatic** forces are determinative. Most of the other viruses or virus variants studied were resistant to I. These included one strain each of adeno 1 and 11, Coxsackie B 5, ECHO 9 and 13, vaccinia, measles, mumps, and Newcastle disease, certain strains of polio types 1 and 3 and of parainfluenza 1, 2, and 3, and 1 small-plaque and 2 large-plaque variants of vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV), as well as strains of certain bacterial viruses. In addition to the various strains of HSV, only the strains of pseudorabies, respiratory syncytial, and West Nile viruses, a strain of influenza B, and a variant of VSV (termed here the PP variant) were inhibited by I. Of the VSV strains studied, only the I-sensitive PP variant formed fewer and smaller plaques under agar than under CM-cellulose overlay. I inhibited the early interaction of the PP variant of VSV and cells only when the virus was prepared in the same type of cell culture that was used for testing the effect of I. Cultures of primary chick embryo fibroblasts and of continuous human amnion cells were employed. Furthermore, the sensitivity of the PP variant to I was significantly lower in the former than in the latter cell cultures. Thus, although the antiviral effect of the polyanions appear to be primarily the result of a direct action on the virus, a combined effect on the virus and the host cell was involved in some virus-cell systems at least. All the com. heparinoids studied, as well as **dextran sulfate**, exerted a potent I-like inhibitory effect on HSV. In contrast, certain other substances, e.g., various polymers, monomeric components of I, and agents acting on cell surfaces, displayed no inhibitory action on HSV, thus supporting the view that the polyanionic features were a prerequisite for antiviral action. Certain polyanionic substances, such as **DNA** and hyaluronic acid, which are not known as heparinoids, did not affect the infectivity of HSV. Thrombin, a physiol. target of I, enhanced the adsorption of HSV onto cells. In addition to I and the heparinoids stated above, various types of synthetic polycarboxyls, polyphosphates, and polysulfonates were powerful inhibitors of the early interaction of HSV and cells. However, the relation between the reversible (dissociable) and the irreversible (virucidal) action of the different polyanions on the virus showed wide variation. Whereas the inhibitory effect of I was reversible in all concns., the semisynthetic **dextran sulfate**, for example, had an irreversible effect in high concns. and many synthetic polyanions exerted an irreversible effect in all antiviral concns. The degree of irreversible effect on HSV correlated with the ability of the polyanions to agglutinate chicken red cells and with their toxicity to cell cultures. The polyanions studied had a potent I-like antithrombin action (and thus may be termed heparinoids), metachromatic activity, and a characteristic effect of altering the growth behavior of HeLa cells on glass. The biol. actions, including the anti-HSV effect, correlated largely with the net amount of anionic groups and the degree of polymerization of the mol. The polycationic anti-I agents Polybrene and protamine sulfate were powerful inhibitors of HSV themselves. Polybrene acted during the early interaction of HSV and cells

and the effect was reversible. The sensitivity of viruses to these polycations was not associated with their sensitivity or resistance to I. Whereas I had no detectable effect on red cells, and the synthetic virucidal polyanions agglutinated only chicken erythrocytes, Polybrene agglutinated also guinea pig and human red cells. The charged groups of the polyionic substances employed were evidently responsible for the antiviral action. The sensitivity of a virus strain to I and heparinoids or to the polycationic agents might depend on the amount and distribution of elec. charged sites, such as cationic or anionic **amino acid** groups, on the **surface** structures of virus particles. I may have a physiol. role in inhibiting certain virus infections and the sensitivity or resistance of a virus strain to I in vitro may reflect the degree of virulence in vivo. The potential suitability of polyanionic substances for use as antiviral agents in vivo was also discussed.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
 AN 2002:426199 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200200426199

TI Probing the interaction of bovine cytochrome P450scc (CYP11A1) with
 adrenodoxin: Evaluating site-directed mutations by molecular modeling.
 AU Usanov, Sergey A.; Graham, Sandra E.; Lepesheva, Galina I.; Azeva, Tamara
 N.; Strushkevich, Natalya V.; Gilep, Andrei A.; Estabrook, Ronald W.;
 Peterson, Julian A. [Reprint author]

CS Department of Biochemistry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical
 Center at Dallas, 5323 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, TX, 75390-9038, USA
 SO Biochemistry, (July 2, 2002) Vol. 41, No. 26, pp. 8310-8320. print.
 CODEN: BICHAW. ISSN: 0006-2960.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 7 Aug 2002

Last Updated on STN: 23 Sep 2002

AB The present study was undertaken to evaluate the role of positively
 charged **amino acid** residues proposed to reside on the proximal
surface of bovine cytochrome P450 cholesterol side chain cleavage
 (P450scc, CYP11A1) and to determine which residues may be involved in
 protein-protein interactions with the electron carrier adrenodoxin (Adx).
 In previous studies, nine different lysine residues were identified by
 chemical and immunological cross-linking experiments as potentially
 interacting with Adx, while in the present study, two arginine residues
 have been identified from sequence alignments. From these 11 residues, 13
 different P450scc mutants were made of which only seven were able to be
 expressed and characterized. Each of the seven mutants were evaluated for
 their ability to bind Adx, to be reduced, and for their enzymatic
 activity. Among these, K403Q and K405Q showed a consistent decrease in
 Adx binding, the ability to be reduced by Adx, and enzymatic activity,
 with K405Q being affected to a much greater extent. More dramatic was the
 complete loss of Adx binding by R426Q, while still retaining its ability
 to be chemically reduced and bind carbon monoxide. Independently, a
 homology model of P450scc was constructed and docked with the structure of
 Adx. Four potential sites of interaction were identified: P450scc:K403
 with Adx:D76, P450scc:K405 with Adx:D72; P450scc:R426 with Adx:E73, and
 P450scc:K267 with Adx:E47. Thus, the biochemical and molecular modeling
 studies together support the hypothesis that K267, K403, K405, and R426
 participate in the **electrostatic** interaction of P450scc with
 Adx.

AB The present study was undertaken to evaluate the role of positively
 charged **amino acid** residues proposed to reside on the proximal
surface of bovine cytochrome P450 cholesterol side chain cleavage
 (P450scc, CYP11A1) and to determine which residues may be involved in
 protein-protein. . . Thus, the biochemical and molecular modeling
 studies together support the hypothesis that K267, K403, K405, and R426
 participate in the **electrostatic** interaction of P450scc with
 Adx.

IT . . .

cytochrome P450scc [CYP11A1]: interaction; delta-aminovulnic acid: Sigma; electron carrier adrenodoxin; glucose-6-phosphate: Serva; glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase: Serva; isopropyl-1-thio-beta-D-galactopyranoside [IPTG]: Gibco; peptone: Difco; phenylmethane-sulfonyl-fluoride [PMSF]: Sigma; polyethylene-glycol: Serva; pregnenolone: Serva; protein-protein interactions; sodium cholate: Serva; tryptone: Difco

IT Methods & Equipment

DNA-sequencer A377: Applied Biosystem; Quick Change kit: Stratagene, laboratory kit; SDS-PAGE [SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis]: Electrophoretic Techniques, assessment method; Shimazu UV-3000 spectrophotometer: . . .

RN . . . 630-08-0 (carbon monoxide)

57-88-5 (cholesterol)
37292-81-2 (cytochrome P450scc)
37292-81-2 (CYP11A1)
56-73-5 (glucose-6-phosphate)
9001-40-5 (glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase)
367-93-1 (isopropyl-1-thio-beta-D-galactopyranoside)
367-93-1 (IPTG)
329-98-6 (phenylmethane-sulfonyl-fluoride)
329-98-6 (PMSF)
25322-68-3 (polyethylene-glycol)
145-13-1 (pregnenolone)
361-09-1 (sodium cholate)
7365-45-9 (HEPES)
74871-11-7 (BIO-GEL HTP)

=>

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:17:19 ON 20 OCT 2004)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:17:32 ON 20 OCT 2004

L1	14886 S AMINO(10A) SURFACE#
L2	776 S L1 AND (DEXTRAN SULFATE OR SULFONYL OR CARBOXYL)
L3	41 S L2 AND ELECTROSTAT##
L4	4 S L3 AND (NUCLEIC ACID OR DNA)

Shinoki (1978, 1983) is presented. The annual march of St,H and Sb,H is characterized by a curve with two peaks in May and August. This is mainly because of the rainy season (bai-u) in the period June to July in this district. The procedures for calculating radiation components incident on an inclined plane were used to make clear the radiation condition in the Aso caldera that is an important animal husbandry area in Japan. Interception of direct solar radiation by surrounding mountains or hills was evaluated using the Digital National Land Information for Geographical Survey Institute. The Aso caldera was chosen as a test area for studying effects of radiation condition on plant productivity.

AB. . . of the monthly totals of St,H, Sb,H and Sd,H at the Aso Observatory calculated by the method of Yoshida and **Shinoki** (1978, 1983) is presented. The annual march of St,H and Sb,H is characterized by a curve with two peaks in. . .

=> s seshimoto.in.

L6 0 SESHIMOTO.IN.

=> s amino (10a)surface#

L7 14886 AMINO (10A) SURFACE#

=> s l7 and (dextran sulfate or sulfonyl or carboxyl)

L8 776 L7 AND (DEXTRAN SULFATE OR SULFONYL OR CARBOXYL)

=> s l8 and electrostat##

L9 41 L8 AND ELECTROSTAT##

=> s l9 and (probe# (5a) (DNA or nucleic acid#))

2 FILES SEARCHED...

L10 0 L9 AND (PROBE# (5A) (DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID#))

=> s l9 and (nucleic acid or DNA)

1 FILES SEARCHED...

L11 4 L9 AND (NUCLEIC ACID OR DNA)

=>

Connection closed by remote host